Vocabulary Review

Arithmetic/logic unit- The part of the central processing unit that performs arithmetic computations and logical operations.

Central processing unit- Also known as the microprocessor; the brains of the computer.

Circuit board-

Computer- Electronic device that receives, processes, and stores data and produces a result.

Control unit- The part of the central processing unit that controls the flow of information through the processor.

Data- Information entered into the computer to be processed that consists of text, numbers, sounds, and images.

Hard disks- A data storage unit inside a computer that can store a large quantity of data (60GB or more), but cannot easily be removed from the computer.

Hardware- The tangible, physical equipment that can be seen and touched.

Information- The output produce by a computer after it processes data.

Memory- Where data is stored on the computer’s a motherboard.

Mobile devices- Electronic devices that fit into the palm of your hand.

Motherboard- A circuit board that contains all of the computer system’s main components.

Notebook computers- Similar to a microcomputer; however it is smaller and portable.

Random access memory- Computer location where instructions and data are stored on a temporary basis. This memory is volatile.

Read-only memory- Permanent storage; instructions are burned onto chips by the manufacturer.

Server- A computer that handles requests for data, e-mail, file transfers, and other network services from other computers (clients).

Software- Intangible set of instructions that tells the computer what to so.

Supercomputer- Largest and fastest computers, capable of storing and processing tremendous volumes of data.

Tablet PC- A personal computer similar in size and thickness to a notepad on which you can take notes using a stylus or digital pen on a touch screen.

USB flash drive- Standard for computer ports that support data transfer rates of up to 12 million bits per second.